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HONG KONG SQUATTER PROBLEM

Various aspects of Hong Kong's squatter and unemployment problems were discussed at a large meeting of representatives of commercial and labour organisations at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, called by the three Chinese members of the Legislative Council, yesterday.

At the end of two hours' discussion it was resolved that repatriation of squatters and others without employment or support was a necessity, and the Tung Wah Hospital, the Chung Sing Benevolent Association and the various District Associations should have the responsibility of arranging for this.

Presiding at the meeting were the three Chinese members of Council—Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. M. K. Lo and Dr. S. N. Chau. They explained that the meeting had been called at the request of Government who was showing growing concern over the large number of squatters and unemployed in their midst, living on street pavements and partly demolished houses.

It was roughly estimated that there were about 20,000 of these people and because of the squalid conditions under which they lived a grave menace was created to public health. It was a community problem and the Chinese community was asked now to help in seeking a solution.

Government felt that if these people were unable to find work in the Colony, it was better for themselves as well as for the community that they should return to their native villages and Government was prepared to allocate a sum of money for the assistance of repatriates.

Discussion

In the ensuing discussion various views were expressed, mostly on the line that for repatriation to be successful economic conditions in China must be better than those in Hong Kong. Most people coming here looking for work were fleeing from starvation in their own districts and though they might be prevailed upon to go now, they would assuredly return to the Colony once more and very soon too.

There were also views expressed in opposition to any scheme of repatriation and alternatives such as Government building cheap buildings or huts in the New Territories to accommodate the homeless and jobless were suggested.

It was explained from the chair that any scheme of providing cheap buildings and huts for such a huge number as 20,000 people was no easy matter, especially in these times of material shortage. Time would be required. Meanwhile, steps must be taken to relieve the present situation.

The resolution was then put to the meeting that steps should be taken by the Chinese organisations themselves to urge their less fortunate compatriots to return to their native villages. On a show of hands it was passed, many present abstaining from voting.

Smoking Cause Of Cancer?

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 4. Because about six times as many men as women get cancer of the lungs, the possibility that cancer can come from smoking has been suggested by Dr. William B. Cole, Jr., associated Professor of Surgery, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Now that women are smoking, said Dr. Cole, it will be interesting to see if this ratio in lung cancer cases is narrowed. In discussing cancer, Dr. Cole, Wagonmaster of the University of Minnesota, said one woman in five past the age of 40 is destined to die of cancer, as is one man in six past the age of 60. Cancer of the stomach is the most frequent type, he said.—Associated Press.

CHINESE REPATRIATES' "SIT-DOWN" PROTEST

Spectacular Parade Fizzles Out When

Arculli Sentence Reduced

The sentence of three years' hard labour imposed last Thursday on Fakir Mohammed el Arculli, 41, journalist, for serving as an informer in the Tokko Branch of the Japanese Gendarmerie with intent to assist the enemy, was automatically reduced by 12 months and 12 days when Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, announced that the sentence would date from Arculli's arrest on Oct. 19, 1945, instead of from last Thursday.

Addressing Arculli, His Lordship said: "I have given further consideration to the plea for leniency put forward by your Counsel (Mr. A. P. Rajah), and on reflection I think the fact that you were imprisoned by the Japanese in 1945 does indicate that you were not a very active informer nor a very satisfactory one from their point of view."

In view of this, and also of the evidence of Mr. Henry Ching, Editor of the "Morning Post," the Court has decided that your sentence should run from the date of your arrest by the British authorities—that is Oct. 19, 1945.

Arculli replied: "Thank you, my Lord."

Mr. Rajah and Mr. A. Tansley, Town Counsel, were also present.

Support Poppy Day

An appeal to Hong Kong to beat all previous records in the sale of Poppies on Armistice Day was made in a broadcast over ZBW last night by the Postmaster-General, Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones.

Mr. Wynne-Jones said: "I suppose the principal reason why I have been asked to make this appeal on behalf of the British Legion tonight, is that I am, what is commonly known, as an old 'sweat' of the Kaiser War and, therefore, have had some experience of what the British Legion is and does."

"This Organisation of Veterans of all Services, exists for the express purpose of helping each other and more especially those, who through the misfortunes of war, have suffered in mind, body or estate. At this time of the year, when we approach Remembrance Day, the Legion takes up its task again, and will devote its attention to sponsoring Earl Haig's Fund for disabled ex-Servicemen of both the Kaiser and Hitler Wars."

On Saturday morning next, Nov. 9, the famous Poppies will be on sale throughout the Colony, until noon, and we hope to beat all previous records. We shall need to, because Earl Haig's Fund has now greater responsibility than ever to face.

"True Glory"

"On Monday the 11th the Legion has arranged for a special showing at the King's Theatre, at 10.30 a.m. of the great war picture 'True Glory', an authentic account of the war in Europe from 'D' Day until Germany finally surrendered. At this performance, the Jaipur Guards Band will play and His Excellency, the Governor, will be present. Prices of admission are \$5 and \$3 and seats may be booked in advance. On Monday afternoon, there will be a special soccer match on the Hong Kong Football Club ground at Happy Valley, starting at 4.30 p.m. between the United Services and the Rest of the Colony. The team for the Rest of the Colony will be mostly Chinese, and selections will be made on Wednesday next. Prices of admission are \$2.40 for the covered stands and \$1.20 for open stands. Servicemen in uniform will be admitted at half price in the covered stands. Before the main match, there will be the usual annual burlesque match between the Referees and the Press. This is billed to start at 2.45 p.m. I understand there is no extra charge."

Darkness Falls Decide To Return To Billets

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Seventeen hundred disappointed Chinese mining repatriates from Java who staged a spectacular six-hour sit-down strike yesterday afternoon in full view of the Netherlands Consul's office returned to their billets at Aberdeen camp and the To Yuen hostel late last night, after failing in their efforts to make the Netherlands authorities here agree to their demands.

At the Murray Parade Ground, under the supervision of police officials, Commandos and a number of Jaipur lorries, they were loaded into 20 military lorries, although half an hour earlier they had decided unanimously to spend the night in the open there without either sleeping equipment or food rather than give way from their earlier decision.

The repatriates received their last meal on Sunday evening, but until 7.30 p.m. yesterday they were still determined not to leave the Colony until they received a lump sum payment of \$142 a day for three years and eight months from the Dutch tin-mining firms which contracted them to work in Java just before the Japanese occupation. The decision at the Murray Parade Ground was taken among the repatriates and won by a 90 per cent vote.

Nearly six weeks ago they were brought here by a Dutch shipping line en route for their homes and allowed to stay momentarily in the Aberdeen camp and To Yuen hostel. But when arrangements had been completed for the continuation of their journey they refused to go until their claims had been agreed.

They were fed by the Netherlands authorities until a week ago when the Hong Kong Government received notification from the Netherlands Consul that his Government would no longer be responsible for the repatriates. Last week they received food from the British relief department, which in turn notified them on Sunday that their food would be stopped if they did not agree to leave the Colony.

Consul Threatened

At the Murray Parade Ground last night I was told by one of the repatriates' representatives that if one of their number dies as a result of their self-imposed hunger strike, the Netherlands Consul would be assassinated.

Early yesterday morning the Netherlands Consul visited the Aberdeen camp and To Yuen hostel and informed the repatriates their demands could not be met. They replied that they would starve to death rather than leave without the lump sum payment.

At noon yesterday the repatriates began a sit-down demonstration on On Lan Street. Three hundred of them marched from the To Yuen hostel carrying flags and banners and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon they were joined by the 1,400 repatriates from Aberdeen. From the Queen Mary Hospital to the demonstration point they were escorted by police, while at the junction of Wyndham street and Wellington street 100 Commandos and squads of police with batons were posted in the event that riots developed.

Arab-Jewish Clash

Jerusalem, Nov. 3.

Two Jews and two Arabs were killed early today in a clash when Arabs tried to prevent Jewish settlers from setting up a new village near Kfar Blum (named after the French Socialist leader) in the Huleh area of northern Palestine.

A group of Arabs opened fire in an effort to prevent the Jews ploughing the land and erecting the first buildings. Order was restored when troops and police arrived.

By mid-day the new settlement—the 16th established since the beginning of Oct.—was two-thirds completed.—Reuter.

ON OTHER PAGES

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Page Five: New Definition of Soviet Policy.

Page Six: Minority Bloc Votes Will Sway Congressional Elections.

Page Seven: America to Boost Far East Trade.

Page Eight: Sports News, etc. Company Meetings.

Piracy Near Colony

What is thought to have been a fairly big piracy, with loss of life, was watched by a Chinese fisherman early last Saturday morning, but the Police were not informed until yesterday afternoon and they have no details other than those he furnished.

Tsang Ho, master of fishing junk 1478-A, was fishing in Chunghong Bay at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning when he came across a number of men carrying bundles from another fishing junk into a Hoddle-type boat.

He also saw some bodies, dressed in black clothing, floating face downwards in the water.

When the Hoddle boatman saw him, they started to row towards his vessel, whereupon he hastily got in his nets and sailed away.

He reported what he had seen to the Fisheries Syndicate, Aberdeen, on Sunday and the information was passed on to the Aberdeen Police yesterday afternoon. The identity of the pirated junk has not as yet been established.

Home Fleet Concludes Mock Sea Battles

Weymouth, Nov. 3.

The British Home Fleet steamed into Portland naval base today after four days of mock battles with lurking "enemy" submarines, destroyers and warplanes, and a convoy "raid" in which defence methods were used which would have been employed if the war against Japan had continued.

Commanded by Admiral Sir E. Neville Syfret, in the mighty battleship King George V, the force, which included Britain's newest cruiser, Superb, which was commissioned just after the end of the war with Japan, had steamed from the far north of Scotland to the south of England in 10 exercises.

As Captain W. D. A. Robson climbed from the bridge of the Superb, he summed up the manoeuvres in these words: "In some ways peacetime exercises are more strenuous than war-time actions. Now we have long work ahead of us preparing an analysis of the exercises."

Russia's Five-Year Plan

Moscow, Nov. 4.

Intensive drilling in the Bakur and Azerbaijan oilfields and the construction of many new heavy industrial plants, were reported in a summary of the first year of Russia's five-year plan, describing activities from the River Danube in the west to the Kurile Islands in the Pacific.

The report said the year's advancement included putting into operation five new blast furnaces and 10 new open hearth furnaces in the ferrous metal industry and "restoration" of 21 blast and over 60 open hearth furnaces in the Ukraine. Fourteen coal mines were opened on southern Sakhalin, north of Japan, and 20 in the Donbas; also a big mechanized mine in the Kizil Basin in the Urals.

A new canal was built from the White Sea to the Baltic sea; 5,000 industrial enterprises were restored in White Russia; and six fishing combines were established in the Kurile and 45 food enterprises on southern Sakhalin.—Associated Press.

THE GUARDSMEN WHO HOPPED IT?

London, Nov. 4.

Severely mounted Life Guards and Heavy Guards after a false start, escorted an empty coach down the driveway from Buckingham Palace to the House of Parliament yesterday in a rehearsal of the State Drive on November 12.

The Life Guards trotted out of the Palace too soon and had to be recalled by an officer waving his hat.—Reuter.

Italy Objects To Treaty

London, Nov. 3.

The Italian Government will hand a note to the Big Four Foreign Ministers in New York next Friday stating that the proposed Allied peace treaty for Italy does not agree with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. Rome radio said today, quoting an interview by a United States News Agency with the Italian Foreign Minister, Pietro Nenni.

The note, which will outline Italy's objections to the treaty, will be handed to the Foreign Ministers by Professor Alberto Tarchiani, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, the radio said.

Nenni, as quoted by Rome radio, said the main points of the note were: 1. The treaty did not agree with the principles of the Atlantic Charter by which all nations under Nazi oppression, and especially Italy, were asked to associate themselves with the war effort of the United Nations. 2. The demarcation line between Italy and Yugoslavia, the free state of Trieste, with its frontiers, and also in a smaller measure the western frontier adjustments with France, do not protect Italy's territorial integrity.

Reuter.

Secret Archives Sold To Sweden

Stockholm, Nov. 4.

Swedish papers yesterday prominently displayed a disclosure by the Finnish political police that, when the defeat of Finland by the Russians seemed inevitable, the Finnish Army intelligence planned to transfer its activities to Sweden and later sold its archives to Swedish interests for £15,750.

No authoritative Swedish statement has yet been made on this disclosure by the Finnish political police, who are under the control of the Communist Minister of the Interior, Mr. Yrjö Leino. According to the Finnish communiqué, some 400 Finnish intelligence personnel were transported to Sweden in the summer of 1945 together with material including 100 Russian codes, by order of Colonel A. Paasonen, then chief of the Finnish Army Intelligence.

Negotiations for sale of the material were carried on through Major Petersen, then chief of the Swedish Army Intelligence. The report said Finnish personnel later returned to Finland, according to the communiqué.

No Comment

Major General C. E. Elensvard, chief of the Swedish Defence Staff, said in Stockholm yesterday that he had no right to comment on the activities of the Swedish Military Intelligence.

A spokesman from the Foreign Office indicated that any official Swedish comment had to come from the Government.

The Finnish secret police report came two days before Leino was due to answer a question by Finnish Rightist Parties criticizing the secret police's methods and activities.—Associated Press.

TOKYO TRIAL

(By Frank White)

Diplomatic exchanges between the late Henry Stimson when he was Secretary of State and the Japanese Government following the Manchurian Incident in September 1931, were introduced in evidence before the International Military Tribunal today as the prosecution began testimony in the phase of the case dealing with relations between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other.

A record of Stimson's efforts to obtain peaceful settlement of the issues between Japan and the United States was placed as evidence, in support of associate prosecutor Carlisle Higgins' statement that the prosecution would show that up to the time of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor the United States always had sought a peaceable solution of differences within the framework of existing treaties.—Associated Press.

Under the writ, the respondents were alternatively to show cause why they should not be restrained from "keeping" him detained in Palestine and/or on the high seas and/or in the Crown Colony of Cyprus from Palestine." After the writ was issued, Shapiro said, he was not permitted to board one of the transports in the harbour to locate Frankenstein.

Shapiro said: "Possibly he hid himself when he heard that policemen were looking for him. Anyhow, the boat left for Cyprus with Frankenstein on board."—Associated Press.

Molotov At Roosevelt's Grave

New York, Nov. 4.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov today laid a wreath on the grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt and then issued a statement calling for "eternal memory to the great President."

Molotov stepped to the grave after President Paul Spaak of the United Nations Assembly placed flowers on behalf of the world peace organization.

Delegates of the 51 nations bowed their heads in silent tribute.

The ceremonies opened with a welcoming speech by Mrs. Roosevelt who had invited the delegates to visit her late husband's estate.—Associated Press.

Zone Agreement With Sweden

London, Nov. 3.

Swedish Government representatives have concluded a trade agreement with the British and American zones in Berlin, reports Hamburg radio tonight. The "Businessmen" can henceforth travel in both zones to conclude contracts.

Sweden expects delivery of calcium, diesel motors, photographic apparatus, instruments and toys. Sweden will deliver naptha, paper, cloth and chemicals to Germany.

Swedish banks are prepared to make credits available to finance German exports from Sweden, the radio added.—Reuter.

Incident In Cyprus

Nicosia, Nov. 4.

A communiqué issued in Nicosia yesterday said that a military court of inquiry had been convened to investigate Saturday's incident at Caralos camp, when a breakout was attempted from the camp which was accommodating new arrivals.

The communiqué stated that "it is believed that the attempt was instigated by visitors from adjoining camps."

"The perimeter fence was breached and some illegal immigrants got through the gap."

"After due warning had been given by guards, shots were fired, resulting in two illegal immigrants being wounded. The remainder then returned through the gap into the camp."—Associated Press.

Habeas Corpus Disregarded?

Jerusalem, Nov. 4.

The writ of habeas corpus issued by the Palestine Supreme Court, prior to the departure of the Latrun camp inmates for Cyprus, has been disregarded by the Palestine authorities, it was alleged yesterday by J. Shapiro, legal adviser of the Jewish Agency.

At a press conference, Shapiro pointed to the writ which called upon the Palestine Government Chief Secretary and six other respondents to show cause why Walter Frankenstein, one of the 1,200 illegal immigrants in Haifa port last Friday, should not be released or allowed to remain in Palestine.

Under the writ, the respondents were alternatively to show cause why they should not be restrained from "keeping" him detained in Palestine and/or on the high seas and/or in the Crown Colony of Cyprus from Palestine." After the writ was issued, Shapiro said, he was not permitted to board one of the transports in the harbour to locate Frankenstein.

Shapiro said: "Possibly he hid himself when he heard that policemen were looking for him. Anyhow, the boat left for Cyprus with Frankenstein on board."—Associated Press.

Peaceful Strike

Jerusalem, Nov. 4.

The general strike in Jewish communities throughout Palestine ended at six p.m. today after numerous peaceful mass meetings protesting British immigration policies.

The Jews protested deportation of immigrants to Cyprus. Several incidents occurred during the observance of the strike such as the stoning of a military truck by bands of Jewish youths.

Truck Blown Up

During the night a military truck was blown up and 10 soldiers injured by electrically detonated road mines east of Tel Aviv.

The attacks brought the number of British soldiers wounded during the past week to 49, with five more killed.

Mines, apparently electrically detonated, blasted a freight train near Ras Et Ain North of Tel Aviv and seriously injured three crewmen with the engine and six cars derailed.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

Pressure remains high over China and Japan. A weak trough of low pressure extends from Taiwan across Formosa and Korea. The inter-tropical trough stretches from Sumatra across the S Philippines to the Carolines and the Marshall Islands.

Today's forecast:—Moderate E to SE winds, cloud increasing and scattered rain developing.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum: 82.8 deg. Fah. Minimum: 70.9 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 85%. Sunshine: 9.1 hours. Rainfall: Nil.

Naval Officer Tells Court Of The Responsibilities Of A Master

Commander G.D.A. Gregory, D.S.O. with Bar, of H.M.S. "Constance" testified at yesterday's War Crime Trial of Kyoda Shigeru, master of the "Lisbon Maru," regarding the responsibilities of the master of a ship.

DEADLOCK

The meeting between representatives of the Hong Kong Printing Association and the Hong Kong Chinese Press Association at the office of the Labour Officer yesterday afternoon again ended in a deadlock.

The "China Mail" was informed by a spokesman of the Hong Kong Chinese Printing Association that the only condition on which the parties were unable to come to an agreement was that relating to board and lodging. The matter is, so the "China Mail" was further informed, being left in the hands of the Labour Officer.

BLIZZARD

Denver, Colorado, Nov. 4. Six are dead here and transportation facilities are virtually paralyzed as a result of a blizzard of 36 hours duration which is continuing with almost 20 inches of snow already on the ground.

It was the heaviest snowstorm in recent years. The weather bureau predicted it would end during the night.—Associated Press.

Rangoon, Nov. 3.

Aung San, who heads the Burma interim Government, said today: "British imperialism is closely linked with the Indian situation. Once India obtains complete freedom, British imperialism in South East Asia will be greatly impaired." He added: "I prefer peaceful methods to achieve Burma's independence, but our new Executive Council's policy cannot be stated at present as we have been in office only for a very short time."—Reuter.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

CHRISTMAS MAIL BY SEA SERVICE TO UNITED KINGDOM.

Christmas Letter and Parcel Mails for United Kingdom will close per s.s. "Empress of Australia" as follows:—

Parcels—Saturday 9/11 5 p.m.
Reg.—Saturday 9/11 5 p.m.
Ord.—Tuesday 12/11 Noon.

Parcels—Saturday 9/11 4 p.m.
Reg.—Saturday 9/11 4 p.m.
Ord.—Tuesday 12/11 11 a.m.

Postage rate (by Sea only) for Christmas Cards in open covers bearing not more than five written words is Five cents.

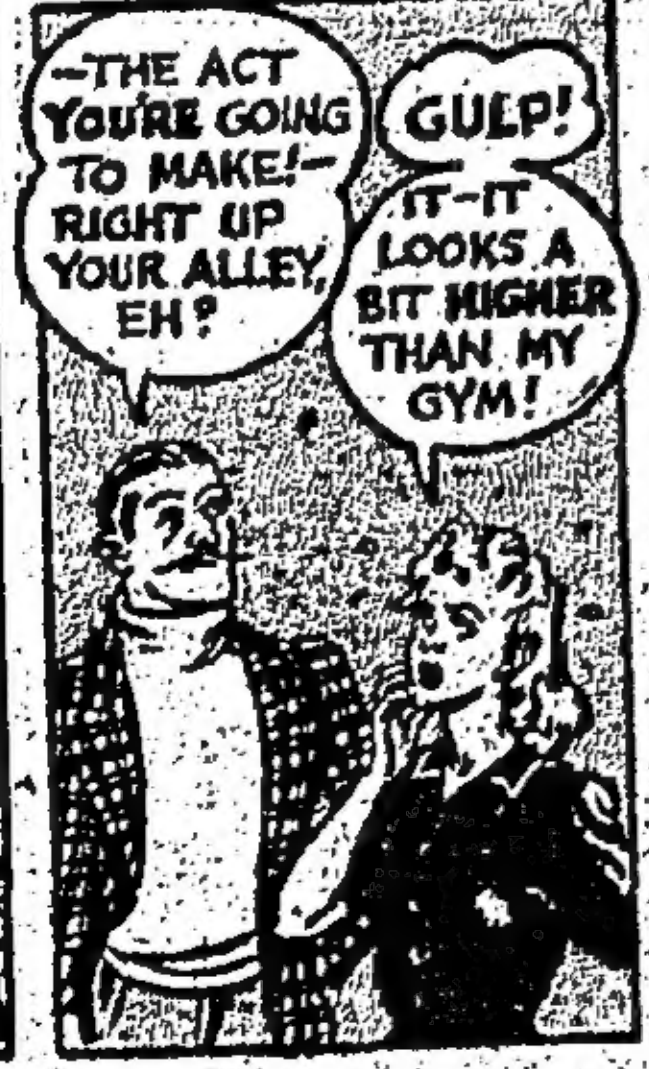
Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

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Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Cairo, Suez, London, New York and Canada (B.O.A.C. Plane) Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 2 p.m., (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (Tijialengka) 3 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Tijialengka) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunming (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Macao, Fuzhou and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Fatsan) 4 p.m.

"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



THE HAWKER CASE

Hearing of criminal proceedings against Ramzan Syed, 27, Emergency Unit constable charged with the manslaughter of Wong Shui-chung, hawker, at Portland Street on Oct. 26 was fixed at Kowloon Court yesterday for Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2 p.m.

versely affect the safety of his ship.

Sand Ballast

Araki Kaname was then recalled to the witness box by the Court and stated that sand ballast was loaded on to the "Lisbon Maru" prior to its departure from Hong Kong. Witness also said that it would have been possible to secure POWs in the holds by other means without completely closing the hatches.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Indian Watchmen Charged

The alleged betrayal of an American airman and a loyal Chinese by two Indian watchmen employed by the Hong Kong Rope Factory to the Japanese resulting in their arrest at the beginning of 1945 was related before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when the trial of the two Indians under the 1940 Defence Regulations was opened.

Mr. A. P. Rajah, who was sent here by the Indian Government to defend Indian collaborator suspects, pleaded not guilty on behalf of Ghamand Singh (alias Mar Singh) and Jass Singh, to betraying to the Japanese the fact that So Shu-kuen was giving aid and refuge to Jean Fenton Balch, a member of the U.S. Army Air Force, on June 16, 1945, with intent to assist the enemy.

Opening for the Crown, Mr. M. A. da Silva said American planes carried out a raid on Hong Kong during which one of the planes was shot down. The pilot, baled out, and parachuted down into the back of 132, Belcher's Street, which was very near the Hong Kong Rope Factory where the accused were employed as Indian watchmen.

The occupant of the house, So Shu-kuen, a fish dealer, witnessed the descent of the American airman. He went to his rescue and helped him get out of the parachute.

"Is It Not Right?"

Ghamand Singh saw So helping the airman to pack up the parachute. Addressing Ghamand Singh purposely with the high respect of a Chinese when speaking to appose So said that we should help this airman who is helping China? The Indian replied: "This is your business, not mine" and walked away.

So, with the help of other members of his family, took the airman to a demolished house and hid him there until nightfall, hoping to help him to escape to Free China. So also hid the airman's parachute and other belongings in another house.

Ghamand Singh, on returning to the rope factory, informed Jass Singh, who was No. 1 Watchman. They both reported it to the Japanese manager of the factory, who called up the Gendarmier. The Gendarmier went to So's house, So was arrested and beaten up. So broke down under the Japanese beatings and brought them to arrest the airman.

The American airman was subsequently sent to Japan while So was executed. After Mr. Silva had completed his opening, Mr. Rajah stated that he understood that the airman made an affidavit, which was, however, unavailable. Mr. Silva replied that there was no such affidavit at the disposal of the Crown, while attempts to locate the airman to testify had also failed.

When the Court resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Silva informed the Court that the War Crimes Unit was in possession of the airman's affidavit, and that it would not in any way help the Crown or the Defence. The airman is believed to be at present in California.

The case was adjourned to this morning. His Lordship, the Defence and Crown Counsel and the Jury will visit the scene before resuming the trial this morning.

Rangoon, Nov. 3.

Ex-Premier U Saw, leader of the Myochit (Peasant) Party, who was recently released from hospital after recovering from wounds sustained in an attempt to assassinate last September, will be sworn in as Executive Council member for Education and Arts at Government House here tomorrow.—Reuter.

New Plan For Malaya

Singapore, Nov. 3. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Governor-General of the Malayan Union and Singapore, will fly to London towards the end of this month. It is believed here he will take documents regarding the constitution which, if approved by the Cabinet and by the non-Malay domiciled communities in Malaya, will give the country a federation instead of a Malayan Union, the proposals for which were the cause of controversy.

The committee drafting the new Malayan constitution proposals has adjourned for 10 days "to enable full consideration as to what is needed as a whole" before these are submitted in final form at their next session, an official statement from Kuala Lumpur stated today.

The committee, comprising 12 Malays and Britons, has been sitting in Kuala Lumpur since Aug. 6, working out the new plan for a Malayan Federation in place of the Malayan Union. The British Government's plans for the future administration of Malaya, announced in October last year, provided for a Malayan Union of the nine states in the peninsula, with the two British settlements of Penang and Malacca and the separate colony of Singapore.

There would be a Governor of the Union, a Governor of the Colony and a Governor-General over both. The plan met considerable opposition from Malaya, particularly from the Sultans, and on July 5 this year it was announced that considerable modifications had been made to the proposed constitution after consultations between Mr. MacDonald and the Sultans whereby the union would become a federation and the Governor a high commissioner.—Reuter.

Belgrade, Nov. 3. The trial of 12 Germans accused of atrocities against Yugoslav prisoners of war was adjourned here today after the military prosecutor, General Stepanovic, demanded the death penalty for all the accused. The Germans pleaded not guilty, stating they were only carrying out orders. The verdict is expected on Tuesday.—Reuter.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

Telephone Subscriptions for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1946, are now due at the rate of \$45. per line with an additional \$4.50 if a hand transmitter telephone is fitted. Other services are charged at an increase of 50 per cent on the pre-war rates.

Until repairs to our Addressograph are completed we are unable to send out bills and subscribers are requested to pay at the Company's Office, 4th floor, Exchange Building.

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NOTICE

Mr. A. H. Basto, Chartered and Registered Architect, Surveyor and Engineer, A.R.I.B.A., M.I. Struc. E., M.R. San. I., has resumed his practice at Prince's Building, 3rd floor, Room No. 317, Ice House Street. Tel. 33539. 1st. November 1946.

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NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

It has come to our notice that internal gas fitting work is being carried out by certain Contractors who are using inferior materials, and leaving installations in an unsafe condition.

Notice is hereby given that meters will not be connected to any installation which is found to be below the standard required by us.

P. GOODWIN
Resident Engineer & Manager.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1946.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

All consumers holding Security Deposit Receipts issued by this Company PRIOR TO 31st DECEMBER 1941 are requested to present their receipts for re-registration at our Head Office, first floor, Gloucester Building not later than TUESDAY 12th NOVEMBER 1946.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1946.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday, the 13th November, 1946, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1941, and for the period 1st January, 1942 to 31st December, 1945.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1946.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE 20TH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED WILL BE HELD IN THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 1ST FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, ON THURSDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1946, AT NOON, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIODS 1ST MARCH, 1941, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1941, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1942, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1943, TO 30TH APRIL, 1946, AND TO RE-ELECT A DIRECTOR AND THE AUDITORS.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
A. W. BROWN,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1946.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20114.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 5th. Nov. 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Auction Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

66 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

STORIED AT STANDARD VACUUM CO'S. OPEN YARD, KING MING ROAD, NORTH POINT.

Iron Roof Trusses, Steel Channel Iron, Steel "H" Girders, Steel Girders, Boiler, Engine Parts, Tanks, Piping, Iron Sheets, Wire, Pumps, Lathe Batches and Scrap Iron, Horizontal Air Compressor, Vertical Boiler, Air Reservoirs.

STORIED AT MACKIE'S WHARF, NORTH POINT.

Large Boilers, Boilers, Scrap Iron, Steel Propellers, 45 Gallon Drums, Cast Iron Water Mains, Iron Rails, Steel Girders, Plaster Boards, Trolley, Gunny Bags, Pig Iron.

STORIED AT OPEN SPACE BEHIND COMMERCIAL PRESS LTD., NORTH POINT.

Horizontal Boiler, Motorcar Chassis, Boilers and Scrap, Propeller Shafts, Steel Hull.

STORIED AT LAMBERT BROTHERS' AUCTION ROOMS, PEDDER BUILDING, BASEMENT.

Complete Electric Welding Set, Iron Beds and Spring Beds, Iron Girders, Scrap Iron.

STORIED AT FU WAH TEA GODOWN, NO. 30, PRAYA, WEST POINT.

Feather Dusters, "Kolok" Carbon Paper, Paint Brushes, Penholders, Wooden Radio Cabinets, Sterilizer and Cleaner, Printing Ink, Oval Mats, Straw Mats, Hessian Cloth, Shovels, Kapok.

The above premises will be open to inspection on 2nd, 3rd and 4th November 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 7th November 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Auction Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

145 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

Bolts and Nuts, Iron Screw Nails, Cotter Pins, Flat, Triangular, Square, Semi-circular and Round Files, Spanners, Clamps, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Saw Frames and Blades, Hammer, Water Taps and Pipe Fittings, Washers and Spring Washers, Can Openers, Football Pumps, Brass Door and Window Accessories, Bicycle and Tricycle Accessories, Emery Cloth, Sand Paper, Bubble Compound Sheets, Grindstones, Piano Wire, Dyes, Grease and Oils, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March 1946 issue of the Gazette.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 35 Hankow Road Kowloon.

A Fine Collection of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:—

Teakwood bed room suite, dining tables, sideboards, glass cabinets, dining chairs, chest of drawers, wardrobes, bedsteads, divans, office chair, office desks, book cases, steel index cabinet, lacquer cabinet, mirrors, blackwood furniture, chesterfield suites, inverted light, carpets, rugs, woollen clothing, coffee set, wine glasses, cutlery and kitchen utensils, etc., etc., etc.

also

1 Royal portable typewriter

1 Remington typewriter

1 Frigidaire

On View from Wednesday, the 6th November 1946.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, French Bank Bldg. A.B.E. de Souza Auctioneers. Telephone 51897.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID. \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION.

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Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 62, 81, 83, 88, 91, 99, 102, 104, 116, 117, 118, 212, 214, 215, 220, 225, 227.

FOR SALE

FURNITURE: Modern designs, moderate prices. Guaranteed 6 months, minor repairs free. San. Shi Doi Furniture Co., 722 Nathan Road. Telephone 59471.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAN offer the exclusive agency for South China for a new type, steel constructed, enameled American Electric Refrigerator. Only interested in firms able to finance an initial shipment valued HK\$100,000. Apply Box 228 "China Mail".

BUILDING FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M.L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 26th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

Sole Agency

Sensational ball-point pen, that will write for two years without "being refilled" and then at a small cost may be refilled with "L.S.O." "L.S.O." is to be introduced abroad by the Scandinavian manufacturer.

Contact desired with large, well-established firms that may be interested in taking over the exclusive sale, and whose financial standing makes it possible to place an initial order for 10,000 pens, and who is able to efficiently put through an advertising campaign for the purpose of developing a large subsequent sale. Please send detailed reply with bank reference to "L.S.O." c/o "Hart" Service, Teletransbyron, Gochenhime, Sweden.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 8th November 1946 commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 35 Hankow Road Kowloon.

A Fine Collection of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:—

Teakwood bed room suite, dining tables, sideboards, glass cabinets, dining chairs, chest of drawers, wardrobes, bedsteads, divans, office chair, office desks, book cases, steel index cabinet, lacquer cabinet, mirrors, blackwood furniture, chesterfield suites, inverted light, carpets, rugs, woollen clothing, coffee set, wine glasses, cutlery and kitchen utensils, etc., etc., etc.

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Battle Against Pain

One hundred years ago, to-day a surgeon, operating in the Massachusetts General Hospital, turned from his unconscious patient to America's

First, the perfect anaesthetic. A century after Morton, Sir Alfred told me, there is still no absolute perfection.

Ether, cocaine, chloroform, and nitrous oxide (called "laughing gas" because it makes you laugh) all have their drawbacks.

The best of the moderns are probably Triene and cyclopropane for inhalation and for injection, the swift-action barbiturates, but even these may have their disadvantages for a surgeon.

Greatest need of the surgeon now, said Sir Alfred, is for an anaesthetic which, after complete safety, gives complete relaxation of the muscles.

"You see," he explained, operating against rigid muscles is like trying to row a boat upstream—hard work for the surgeon and bad for the patient.

Large Doses

Modern anaesthetics will give muscular relaxation, but only in large doses. Recently, anaesthetists have been using curare, with which the Indians tipped their arrows.

It is a great success, it relaxes the muscles perfectly, and is used in addition to an anaesthetic. We are nearing perfection, but only absolute perfection will do.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Jones, lying in hospital waiting for her operation, is likely to think that perfection has already arrived.

She will go into the operating theatre peaceful and untroubled after an injection of say, morphine (old name morphium), and scopolamine.

This is one of the modern methods of making an operation almost pleasant, and of wiping out unpleasant memories afterwards.

"I particularly like the injection anaesthetics," Sir Alfred told me, "because they are such a boon to children. I am very much against wheeling a conscious child into an operating theatre. The shock may lead to psychological troubles later."

"Nowadays we can give children and adults too—an unobtrusive injection while they are still in bed, and they know nothing more until they are safe in bed again—the operation over."

Ice Freezing

I asked Sir Alfred what he thought of the "new" ice-freezing anaesthesia, which has been hailed abroad as a great new discovery.

"Freezing," he told me, "has been used for many years for local operations, but it has serious disadvantages. Like the modern electric knife, it often causes healing afterwards."

This brought us to the subject nearest Sir Alfred's heart, and we were soon talking about the progress he wants to see in surgery in 100 years from now. Straight away he said:

"I'd like to see scientific discoveries which would make many operations unnecessary. But I'm afraid there will always be work for surgeons, because, even if we conquer disease—as we shall one day—people will always have accidents."

"However, we are already seeing the next best thing—surgery reduced to a minimum. The new drugs, the sulphonamides, penicillin, and streptomycin, have greatly reduced the number and scope of operations needed for conditions like meningitis, brain and lung abscesses, and bone diseases like osteomyelitis."

"Some operations, which used to be common, are now seldom necessary—such as those for tuberculous glands in the neck, which used to cause those disfiguring scars you hardly ever see nowadays."

"On the other hand, there is an increase in other kinds of (gastric) operations, for instance, because of cancer."

Surgical Shock

High on the list of surgeon's priorities in the next century will be complete victory over surgical shock (the surgeon's No. 1 enemy), and the discovery of a drug to defeat cancer.

Most general surgeons perform at least one cancer operation out of the six operations they average a day, and specialists in the disease must operate often more than once a day.

"Many of the operations are very mutilating," said Sir Alfred, "and surgeons long for the day when they will not be necessary."

"I believe that atomic energy may open up new ways of treating the disease. There may be methods of radiation treatment, round the corner which will wipe out the knife for growth operations."

I asked Sir Alfred about the

(Continued on Page 5)

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ISSUES

The questions in Parliament

hearing on the proposed changes

in the constitution of Hong Kong

serve as a reminder that two

months have elapsed since His

Excellency the Governor out-

lined the broad details of a

balanced scheme, covering most

points, upon which the estab-

lishment of a Municipal

Council might be based. There

was nothing in the plan

which was to be regarded as

inflexible, and since Sir Mark's

statement there has been a cer-

tain amount of public discussion,

both in the Press and at organ-

ized meetings, from which various

suggestions for important mod-

ifications have emerged. On the

one hand, it has been urged that

the recommendation for a Coun-

cil of 45 members erred in the

direction of threatening uni-

formity. On the other hand,

the marked divergence of view-

point on franchise problems be-

tween the more vocal sections of

the Chinese community and the

foreign business community, as

revealed by the "China Mail"

questionnaire, has been substan-

tially confirmed. There has been

no serious challenge, it is of

particular interest to note, to the

proposal that an even balance

should be struck between the

Chinese and non-Chinese mem-

bers of the Council, whatever

number might finally be agreed.

Within the limits of what is

practical and what merely ideal,

it seems doubtful whether any

suggestion that requires very con-

siderable modification of the

original official concept of what

the Council's constitution could be

has been submitted. Unless it is

proposed that all elected mem-

bers of Council should receive

adequate remuneration, for the

time they would be required to

devote to the public weal, a mem-

bership that was too small would,

it is fair to assume, discourage a

good many of those whose ser-

vices on the Council could be

most valuable from accepting

nomination. Much of the solid

work of the Council will be

done by Committees. In the be-

ginning, perhaps, this could in-

volve few complications. As more

and greater powers progressively

became transferred to the Coun-

cil, however, the difficulty of

spreading Committee tasks over

the most suitable candidates with-

out imposing an onerous burden

of responsibility upon a few men

might become serious in a Coun-

cil too tightly limited in mem-

bership. In this connection, con-

ceptually the elections might be

so arranged to make it possible

for one-third of the total final

membership to be elected the first

year, one-third the second, and

one-third in the third year. This

would overcome the somewhat

awkward problem of arranging

retirement by rotation (obviously

the most satisfactory system) on a

three-year membership basis,

and probably, at the same time,

give the Council in its first three

years of activity a membership

adequate to the needs of the mo-

ment. The franchise issue con-

tains two points of controversy.

The first is whether there should

be one register for Chinese and

another for non-Chinese. (The

second question whether there

should be any distinction as to

qualifications for voting as be-

tween Chinese and non-Chinese.

Logically, the answer to the se-

cond point is No. The intention of

the administration doubtless is to

concede the vote earlier to those

who, coming here from democratic

countries, must be considered

competent to use it intelligently.

But that hardly weighs against

the argument for equal rights,

nor against the contention that

the more closely the Council re-

presents those whose roots are in

Hong Kong and who more pro-

perly qualify as Hong Kong

citizens, the better. The sugges-

tion, at a meeting of labour or-

ganisations, that there should be

a common electorate for all mem-

bers of the proposed Council

could only mean, in practice, that

the non-Chinese voter might save

himself the trouble of going to

the polls. His vote would be en-

tirely buried under the weight of

the Chinese vote, and the Chinese

community would, in effect, elect

both the Chinese and the non-

Chinese members.

While the results might be of pecu-

liar interest, the method would

jeopardise the aim of obtaining

a truly representative Assembly.

What may be possible at some time in

the future cannot now be predicted.

For the moment, the wider in-

terests of the community at large

are most likely to be preserved by

the safer formulae.

BRITAIN'S LONGEST QUEUE

By JOHN HALL

Next month the longest emigrant queue Britain has ever known will start moving. It totals 511,000 men, women, and children at present, and it is growing by the hundred every day.

Two-deep, it would reach from London to Southampton, which is where most of the queuers want it to reach. They want to get out of Britain—for good.

From home-hungry Britain, housing Minister Aneurin Bevan has agreed to release 600 highly skilled building trade workers to not-so-hard-pressed Australia, and the first batch of 200 will sail in a few weeks.

They are going to help build homes for the 70,000 Britons who are emigrating to Australia next year; and the 70,000 who will be going in 1948.

How They Go

This was yesterday's breakdown of the half-million people who want to emigrate (the figures come from the shipping companies and Empire and foreign representatives):

AUSTRALIA 140,000
CANADA 150,000
SOUTH AFRICA 50,000
NEW ZEALAND 50,000
OTHER EMPIRE 45,000
U.S. 40,000
OTHER COUNTRIES 30,000

Add to these figures the 52,000 women and children who have gone, or are going, to join ex-G.I.s in the U.S., 60,000 brides and children of Canadian ex-Servicemen, and several thousands of Britons who have emigrated by individual effort since the end of the war, and the total is over 600,000.

This, the greatest emigration wave in British history, faces the country at a critical time.

The Doldrums

We are entering a "doldrum" period, the result of the early thirties, when thousands of young couples preferred a baby car to a baby carriage.

Against that background the emigration wave looks, and is, serious.

The mass of people applying for a chance to leave Britain are young. Their ages range between 20 and 35, biggest percentage are in the 20's.

Large numbers are young married couples with families who tell the Empire immigration officers: "We want to go because we believe there are more opportunities overseas, but, more important than that, because we believe our children will get a better chance."

Immigration officers classify the numbers of would-be emigrants who are just "escapists from austerity" as "infinite."

The prospects of getting out vary. Everything is dependent upon shipping space.

Barriers Down

All the main Empire countries and the U.S. want British immigrants, and nearly all the barriers are down flat.

What they want most are skilled artisans. Priorities go to the highly skilled workers—farm workers, engineers, factory operatives—the people Britain needs most at home.

Except in Australia, there is little call, or chance, for black-coat workers.

Surprise factor is the number of upper middle-class people who have put their names down on condition they can take their savings with them.

At present, each of the "receiving" countries is working independently.

Australia expects the first of the 146,000 on her "waiting list" will sail next spring, and has set a target of 70,000 a year for an unspecified number of years.

Canada expects the flood to start next year, too, but numbers depend upon shipping space and a decision by the Dominion Government when it sees how reconstruction from war to peace is getting along.

South Africa will give first preference to people who can be absorbed in light industries.

(Continued at foot of next Col.)

Southern Rhodesia wants 57,000 a year, starting with bricklayers, joiners, and building trade operatives.

New Zealand, with a waiting list which means that newcomers will probably have to mark time for 12 to 18 months, has a large proportion of single girls on her books.

Currently, the American immigration office is the American which is issuing "quota" visas at the rate of 50 to 75 daily, and directing the "accepted" to the nearest shipping or air line.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"It's the government entering the field of private business that hurts us!"

Are They Really "His Majesty's" Forces?

Are they really "His Majesty's" Forces? We spoke of taking "the King's Shilling" in the days of voluntary enlistment for the Army and W.S. Gilbert used to sing about "the King's Navy." But how far does the Army or the Navy or the Air Force "belong" to the reigning monarch?

The answer is going to be a bit complicated and the topic is specially interesting at the moment in view of the latest change in the setting up of a Ministry of Defence.

We start off with the generally accepted fact that the government of the Forces is vested in the Crown which has power to make regulations as to command and administration. And against that stands the

By FRED CROWLEY

further fact that Parliament holds the purse strings (and therefore calls the tune!) and its statutes make it illegal for any standing Army to be set up without Parliamentary consent.

In the days of Charles I, in whose time the King's Army may be said to have had its beginnings, Parliament would not let the sovereign have money for his wars with France and Spain, and when he tried to levy taxes without their consent they presented the Bill of Rights, with which he had to assent. When, later, Parliament sought to obtain powers over all trained bands in England with the Militia Bill, the Civil War followed.

The fear of military rule was so marked that it is of interest to note they then made the proposition that, with the exception of Gen. Fairfax, no officer should hold a rank higher than colonel!

The Pendulum

Then the pendulum swung the other way and the Army, 30,000 strong, became merely a political body exercising Parliament into making concessions.

Gen. Monk in Scotland saw that, and when he marched to London he thought it his duty to keep the military powers in obedience to the civil, but his "free" Parliament soon gave way to the so-called Cavalier Parliament and Charles II, brought from Holland, soon had an Army of 16,000, though, obviously, his means could not afford such a number.

However Charles sold Dunkirk to Louis XIV for £200,000, and, unpopular as it might be with England, it gave him £120,000 to play with for his Army.

When the Militia was established in 1663 martial law was unknown and punishments were meted out by the civil authorities.

Later the Duke of York, as Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, inaugurated the Headquarters Staff and secure control of all but overseas forces, but in 1870 the Secretary of State was made responsible for the whole of the Army administration despite the opposition of Queen Victoria and, though the Duke of Cambridge returned to the attack, reiterating that the command of the Army rested with him, as representative of the Sovereign, children fought the issue and a Commission of 1889 set it out that "the complete responsibility to Parliament and the country of the Secretary of State must now be accepted as firmly established."

The Commander in Chief continued to approach the Sovereign direct, however, and there was a furor when the Commission recommended the abolition of the C-in-C, the introduction of a GOC in Britain, and of a Chief of Staff.

Queen Victoria spoke of "this really abominable report" and "the Queen must consider her successors and hand down her Crown unimpaired."

It was not till the Escher Committee, however, that the changes came into effect and the abolition was carried through and Army Council founded.

It is of interest to note that

no attempt was made to interfere with the powers of the King as head of the Army. This issue of whether he could regulate the Army as he pleased, or not, was never raised. The preamble of the Act of 1880 was left untouched and is authority for the claim that the Government of the Forces is vested in the Crown.

With his Navy the King has always claimed and exercised the right of impressing "craft" for the defence of the realm. While his own ships were manned by his servants, impressed merchantmen were simply taken with the crews and some soldiers and an officer added for control. When there was peace the King's ships were hired out to merchants and King's Clerks kept track of the financial transactions.

Every port was assessed on its resources and while the ships were on the King's service he paid for them.

The Cinque Ports were bound by their ancient charter to supply in any one year 57 ships, 1,140 men and 57 boys at their own expense, thereafter as long as the King desired at his.

Big Four

A memorial to the Big Four of British anaesthesia was unveiled by the Princess Royal in the Royal College of Surgeons on October 30, in a ceremony which commemorated the first operation under a general anaesthetic in Britain—at University College Hospital, on Monday, December 21, 1846.

"The only pity was that anaesthesia came before the discovery of antiseptics," continued Sir Alfred. "With the arrival of anaesthesia, operations increased, but surgeons were faced with infections which they did not know how to control."

"But now what about the next 100 years? Well, I can tell you at least what I would like to see."

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NEW DEFINITION OF SOVIET POLICY

No Obstacles In Way Of Better Relations

Best Opinion Of British People

(By Eddie Gilmore)

Moscow, Nov. 4.

"Pravda," in a new definition of Soviet foreign policy, declared today that Russia is placing "absolutely no obstacles" in the path of improved commercial and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

Referring to Premier Joseph Stalin's recent statement that there has been no increase in the tension between Russia and the United States, "Pravda" said that "nowhere in the whole world is the Soviet Union assaulting the lawful interests of the United States or any country."

It added "there are absolutely no obstacles—unless they are created by non-Soviet parties—to the most lively trade, financial, scientific and cultural bonds between our countries based on a firm foundation of mutual respect and equal rights."

Discussing development of the United Nations, the paper said certain countries "have not yet given up their attacks on the very foundations" of the world peace organization.

Vassal Dependence
The paper added, however, that some United Nations delegations are beginning to shift toward "firmer support of the United Nations charter."

"Pravda" quoted the "London Times" as saying V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, had "attacked the powers with whom the Soviet Union by its own admission wishes to collaborate" and commented "collaboration must not take the form of vassal dependence. This would be collaboration but vassal dependence."

Clear Definition
Replying to a British complaint of the growing volume of propaganda coming from Moscow, "Pravda" asserted the Soviet people have the best opinion of the British people, but it had to show approval for "the suspicious atmosphere in Greece and France."

Observers hailed the statement as one of the most clear definitions of Russian policy for many months, and interpreted it as another contribution to the solution of international problems. — Associated Press.

QUAKE HITS TASHKENT

London, Nov. 4.

The Moscow radio reported that Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Republic, was hit by "a considerable" earthquake about midnight on Saturday local time. The tremors lasted five minutes. Tashkent is the eighth largest city in the Soviet Union with a population of 585,000. — Associated Press.

Bulgarian Democrat On Trial

Sofia, Nov. 3.

Kosta Lulchev, Secretary-General of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, and his daughter, Violina, are among some 22 Opposition leaders to be tried shortly for making alleged false statements about the freedom of Bulgarian elections last Sunday, which resulted in a victory for the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front.

Lulchev was also charged with distributing copies of an anti-Russian speech alleged to have been made by Mr. James F. Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, but which the American Legation in Sofia denied he had made.

Nikola Brongov, former Mayor of Sofia and an Opposition member of the Election Observation Commission, said in a statement published today that the elections were not free.

He mentioned numerous cases of alleged intimidation, blank voting papers and confinement of Opposition leaders in labour camps.

Both the Government and the Opposition press continued today to accuse their opponents of terrorism before and during the elections. — Reuter.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Five were injured when Hindu attacked and broke open several rail cars transporting cattle into Bombay and released livestock before it could reach points where it might have been used in Moslem sacrificial rites during the observance of Bakrid. — Associated Press.

Nehru Appeals To Indians For Peace

Calcutta, Nov. 4.

A joint appeal for "the restoration of peace throughout India" was made by the head of the interim Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and three other Government members in Calcutta yesterday.

Pandit Nehru, who was accompanied by Sarfaraz Vullabji Patel, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar, said: "We do not wish to say anything at this stage about controversial matters, for the situation is difficult and delicate and the wrong word may complicate it still further."

"It is our duty to do our utmost to put an end, not only to the immediate perils, but also the

basic causes which have given rise to them."

The four Government members came to Calcutta to make a first hand study of the communal disorders which have been sweeping Bengal province since Aug. 16.

India Shamed

Pandit Nehru and his colleagues said "Much has happened in the recent past, which has degraded Indian humanity and has shamed us before others."

"Regarding our differences, none should tolerate acts which degrade and brutalise people. Ignoble methods bring no solution and on that basis, can build no edifice of freedom."

Pandit Nehru and his party will leave Calcutta some time Sunday for Bihar by air where communal tension existed this week.

The general suspension of business in Calcutta threatened by Hindu businessmen for 10 days, from today, as a protest against the continued lawlessness in Bengal, has been postponed.

A spokesman said that the postponement came as a result of advice from Pandit Nehru and other Government members "not to do anything that would prevent the early restoration of peace in long suffering Bengal." — Associated Press.

EDITOR BEATEN UP

Milan, Nov. 3.

Emilio Ueber, architect and editor of the weekly newspaper "Sirocco," a strong supporter of the "Right Wing Uomo Qualunque" (Common Man movement), was kidnapped and beaten up while travelling on a train bound for Novara in the early hours of yesterday morning.

He was dragged from the train about ten minutes after it had stopped at Prato Sesia and was taken to a hut in the hills where he was questioned and threatened with death if he did not stop inspiring "Sirocco." He was released late last night when he reported the incident. — Reuter.

Intervention In Greece By Britain

Athens, Nov. 4.

Both the British and American Governments were reported to have intervened in the Greek political deadlock by advising Royalist Prime Minister Constantinos Tsaldaris that a coalition Government was a virtual necessity.

King George II took a new hand in the muddled situation in an effort to give the negotiations new impetus. He received two of the three leaders of the Oppositionist National Union bloc, George Papandreu and Sophocles Venizelos, in an effort to break the deadlock.

The chances of forming a broadened Government appeared bright on Friday and then the negotiations deadlocked on the refusal of Tsaldaris to surrender key Ministries held by members of his Party.

British and American Ambassadors Sir Clifford Norton and United States Ambassador Lincoln MacVeigh were said to have told Tsaldaris that the British and American Governments could not give material assistance to an administration which did not accept as Democratic Tsaldaris then expressed willingness to renew the negotiations.

New Blood

Following a two-hour conference with the King, Tsaldaris said yesterday that he would present for the King's approval a re-shuffled Cabinet, still excluding the Opposition, sometimes during the day, and that it may be sworn in the same night.

M. Tsaldaris told the Associated Press that the changes would involve "about 50 per cent" of the present Ministers.

Meanwhile, it was learned from reliable sources that some of Tsaldaris' Populist Party leaders had expressed dissatisfaction with the recent turn of events, particularly Tsaldaris' plan to replace older members of his Cabinet with younger and more vigorous members of the Party. One informed Party member said that Tsaldaris' action could alienate the support of those who are dropped and of other Populist leaders who are unsuccessful in seeking places in the Cabinet.

Serious Split?

This could cause a serious split in the Royalist Populist ranks which could reach the proportions of the Party disavowing Tsaldaris as its leader, an informed source said.

Tsaldaris' new approach to the Cabinet reflects the demands by the "neutral" Independents and those Populists who are rallying around 34-year-old Spiros Markezine, a member of Parliament from Cyclades. It is known that the younger group of Populists had

British W.O. Charges Trieste Demonstrators

(By Michael Goldsmith)

Trieste, Nov. 4.

Rioting broke out in Trieste for the first time in two months yesterday as 10,000 Italian sympathizers celebrated the 28th anniversary of the "Liberation" of the city from the Austrians—a date which local Slovenes consider the beginning of their "enslavement."

A crowd of 5,000 gathered outside Headquarters of the Allied Military Government for an unauthorized demonstration, and were dispersed by 24 mounted Venezia Giulia civil policemen led by a British warrant officer of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, who repeatedly charged into the demonstrators.

Hostile shouts of "India, India, India," and "out with all foreigners," were sung at the British warrant officer.

Twelve Italians were arrested in various parts of the city. Crowds first began forming for a religious service at the Cathedral of San Giusto—an authorized ceremony in memory of the Italian war dead of World War I.

Slovenes Stoned

The unauthorized demonstration began when groups of students wearing Italian colours, sang national songs outside the Cathedral, and then moved towards the centre of the town as crowds formed behind them.

The offices of pro-Yugoslav newspapers and organizations were stoned by students and isolated Slovenes were attacked in various parts of the city. Six American military policemen helped the civil police in dispersing the crowd at AMG Headquarters.

BRITISH WAR BRIDE CONVICTED

Las Vegas, Nevada,

Nov. 4.

Bridget Waters, Irish war bride accused of murdering her husband, was convicted yesterday of involuntary manslaughter.

The penalty for involuntary manslaughter is from one to five years in Nevada's State Penitentiary at Carson City.

Along with the verdict, the jury recommended that Bridget be deported to Great Britain after her release.

She would be eligible for parole at or 11 months in State prison.

The attractive dark-haired war bride of 26 was tried on charges of first degree murder which could have brought a maximum penalty of death or life imprisonment. — Associated Press.

Radescu Not Being Held Prisoner

Kyrenia, Cyprus, Nov. 3.

General Nicolas Radescu, former Rumanian Prime Minister and well-known figure in the Balkans, who is now in Cyprus, is free to leave the island by any method for any country into which he has obtained facilities, declared the Colonial Secretary of Cyprus, Mr. Roland E. Turnbull, today.

General Radescu had been reported earlier as saying that Britain was making no move to obtain a visa for him to go to a foreign country, and he was being kept in Cyprus against his will.

The Colonial Secretary's statement was made following reports in Cyprus that plans were underway for Radescu to board a sailing ketch for Italy, and Mr. Turnbull said that to his knowledge "the authorities have neither been approached nor have they knowledge of the plan."

Radescu, who recently expressed his intention of travelling to Switzerland to carry on what he called "the fight against Communism," has for the past month been staying at a modest hotel in Nicosia, following a minor operation.

He arrived in Cyprus on June 15 of this year after a secret air dash from Bucharest, covering the 750 miles in an ancient Savoia Marchetti biplane, with-out a compass or chronometer and using an old school atlas for a chart. His pilot was a pre-war night-flying instructor. Radescu, who is 70 years of age, said after he landed that

he realised that he could no longer remain in Rumania when an attempt was made on his life in Bucharest in May.

It is recalled that Radescu, after the armistice with Russia, took refuge in the British Legation in Bucharest on March 9, 1945, three days after he handed over the Premiership to Dr. Petre Groza. His Government had resigned after disagreements with the National Democratic Front culminated in disturbances in the country.

Moscow radio reports on July 27 this year said that warrants for the arrest of General Radescu and 72 other Rumanian officials had been issued by the Rumanian Government. They were accused of forming, late in 1944, a secret society to "restore Fascism," the radio said. — Reuter.

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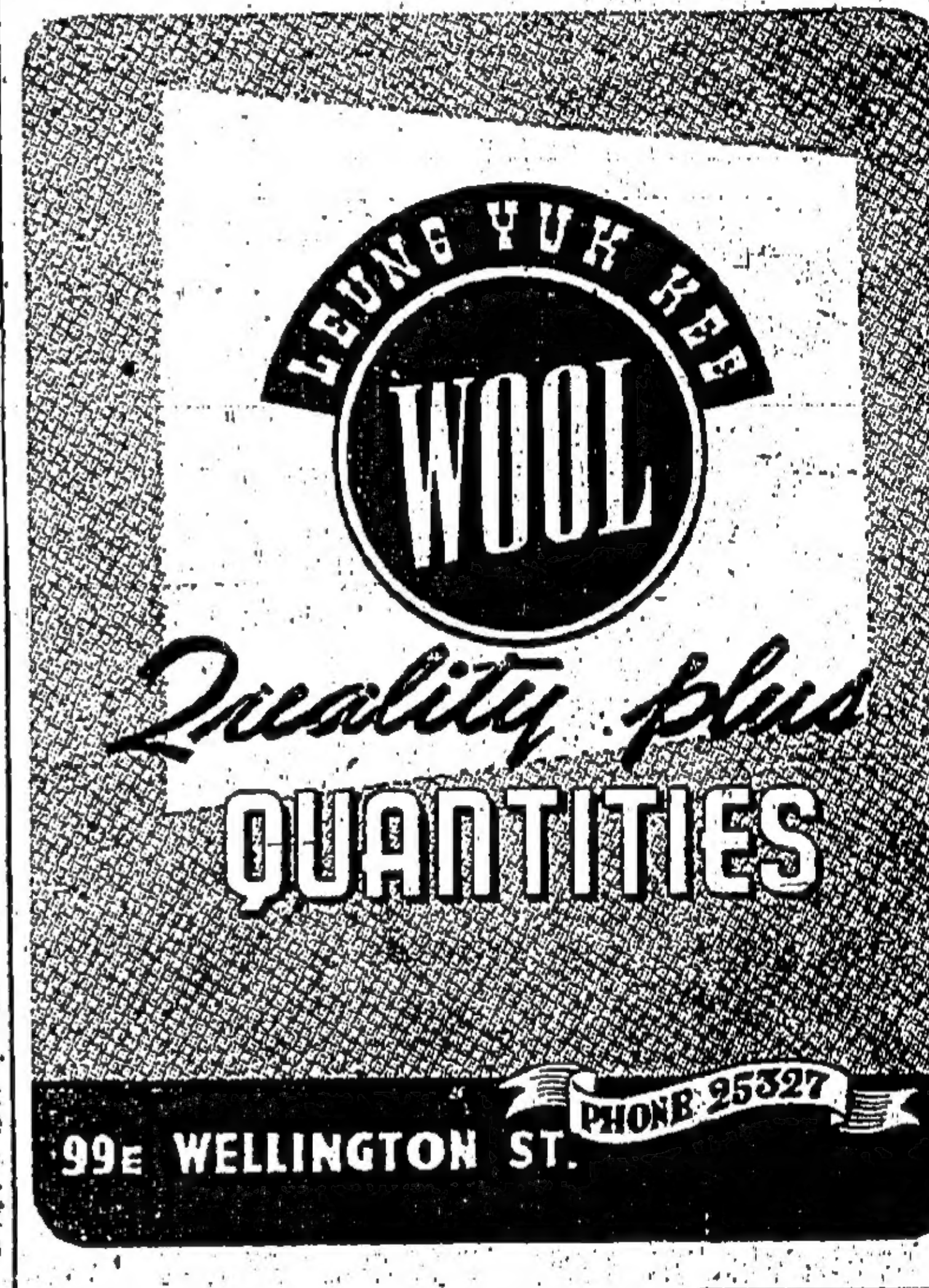
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Haste And Waste In U.N.O.

New York, Nov. 4.

Feodor T. Gusev and Kenneth Younger, United Nations delegates from the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, respectively, yesterday joined the attack on the United Nations finances begun on Friday by Senator Arthur Vandenberg of the United States.

Gusev demanded before the Budgetary Committee that the United Nations staff be cut 20 to 40 percent, that the London office be eliminated and that plans for a world-wide public information system be dropped.

He said that the proposed 1947 budget, estimated by the Secretary-General Trygve Lie, at \$23,780,000 was much too high.

He wanted the capital fund cut from \$25,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Gusev denounced "haste and waste" in the secretariat's work and said the United Nations was being drowned in a flood of paper work. Lie retorted that he was only carrying out directions from the United Nations and that Mr. Gusev was "wrong in all his judgments."

Younger asked for economy and said that money could be saved without impairing the efficiency of the organization. — Associated Press.

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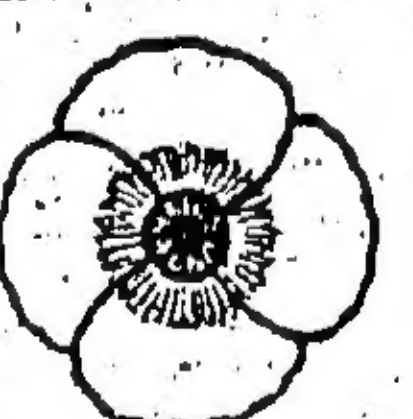
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REMEMBRANCE DAY



EARL HAIG'S FUND
HONG KONG

Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November. Poppies will be sold on Saturday, 9th November.

It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is even more necessary than ever before to secure support for Earl Haig's Fund for the War Disabled. The need is great and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.

If you wish to contribute something to so deserving a cause, please send your contribution to Earl Haig's Fund for the War Disabled, c/o The British Legion, 62 Col. Windsor House, Hong Kong. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

BATTLE AGAINST PAIN

(Continued from Page 4)

newest operations, guessing that they were not at all the kind of thing you see carried out by handsemen, white coated men in Hollywood films.

Many modern operations, he told me, are performed on glands which, although they have shown no obvious signs of change, have produced profound effects in other parts of the body.

Morton's Day

And what of the modern surgeon? The old-time sawbones of Morton's day needed only a knowledge of anatomy and a sharpish knife. The 3,000 holders of Britain's FRCS (the highest surgical qualification in the world) have rather more considerable demands made of them.

"The modern surgeon," summed up Sir Alfred, "must be physiologist, pathologist, psychologist and strong man rolled into one. He must have courage, capacity for lightning decisions, ruthlessness and tenderness. And he must be ready for a vast amount of very tiring work."

"And slender, sensitive, white fingers," I asked.

Sir Alfred laughed. "Sensitive, certainly," he said. "But the shape does not matter. I have seen very clumsy looking hands carry out masterpieces of delicate surgery."

